

JEWISH OBSERVER

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**WHAT NOW FOR
ISRAEL'S LIBERALS ?**

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COMMENT

A NEW ALIGNMENT: BEN-GURION AND NASSER?

The Israelis (not altogether without reason) have come to look upon Colonel Nasser as a kind of bogey figure, and President Nasser (not without some cause) has come to look likewise upon the Israelis. The process has gone so far over the years that it will not be easy to reverse it. A pointed example of the scepticism which affects public opinion on both sides of the fence was provided last weekend by the reaction to the revolutionary sentiments uttered by the Israeli Premier when he addressed a parade of Israel's armoured forces.

They were scrappily reported in the Israeli press as a matter of routine. They were treated as no more than the customary platitudes usually heard on such occasions. And it was not all that much better abroad. The real significance of Ben-Gurion's declaration seems to have been generally missed. Yet it seems inconceivable that, in Cairo of all places, it was not noticed that the one public statement of encouragement to President Nasser, the one voice urging him openly to persevere in his new course, came neither from the Arab League countries nor from the Soviet bloc; it came from Tel Aviv, from Ben-Gurion in person.

* * *

It was no accident. It was no propaganda tactic. It merely showed that the two men who have been wielding real power in the Middle East during the last decade, have come to the same conclusion about the central problem that has to be overcome if there is to be peace and progress for Arabs and Israelis alike. It has not been an easy recognition for either Ben-Gurion or Nasser. But, when the moment of recognition arrived, they both understood its implications: Nasser had spoken "openly and with great wisdom," as Ben-Gurion put it.

President Nasser understood that his failure in Syria marked the end of the legend that Nasserism could be equated with Arabism. But, unlike his colleagues, Nasser also saw that this was not the only legend that had been destroyed: the break-up of the United Arab Republic had also destroyed the myth of Arabism, the illusion that there was real force—or real loyalty—behind the movement for Arab unity. It had all turned out to be a sham—a bitter sham.

All that was left for him in the tenth year of the revolution was Egypt; even the continued use of the term "U.A.R." was a kind of hollow irony which served

only to emphasis the nagging doubt which has been besetting him for the last two years, in the midst of all his outward triumphs: was the Egyptian public still prepared to accept and back Nasserism?

But President Nasser's recent speeches—and even more his drastic actions—have shown clearly enough that, as far as he is concerned, he now knows for certain what he had suspected: that there will be no real revolution in Egypt, unless it is imposed on the people. He has now set out on the perilous road to carry through this act of revolutionary compulsion.

* * *

It was of this courageous and dangerous act of recognition that Ben-Gurion spoke with so much appreciation, but without being dewy-eyed. For President Nasser, to be sure, has left his awakening to the last possible minute. He only turned back to his original purpose after all attempts to export the Egyptian revolution to other Arab countries had failed, when his attempts to win the rich royalties of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Iraq had also failed; when his endeavours to subvert other Arab governments had ended in his own discomfiture. All this may be true, but in the moment of his greatest crisis, as Ben-Gurion was one of the few to recognise, Nasser rose to the occasion.

He has taken the first step. But what will follow? It is not a simple situation. Nasser without question faces the first serious challenge to his rule. He is defending himself by short-term measures such as the arrests of potential opponents and the sequestration of the property of the monied rich. But these will solve none of the major problems. The real question now is whether President Nasser is prepared to bring the same realism and "wisdom" to bear on the other political myths that stand in his path.

* * *

Foremost among these must be a revision of the Egyptian attitude towards the Palestinian refugees and a complete disavowal of such statements as those broadcast last week by the VOICE OF THE ARABS (*which is reported on page 5*).

Much now depends on President Nasser. It is he who must choose. For too long he played the role of the hero of the mob, as his favourite Cairo editor has pointed out. Public opinion in Egypt is not prepared for a different approach to Israel, any more than public opinion in Israel is as yet ready to see Nasser in a new light. The decisive factor now is that of leadership. Can Nasser—and Ben-Gurion—assert their new line in their respective countries? The New Deal for the Middle East depends on their answer.

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- Cover shows Marshal Tito with Morocco's King Hassan II driving through the streets of Rabat—the new protégé?

— Photo Keystone

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CONSTRUCTIVE PROPOSITIONS
A meeting with Italy's Finance Minister

BEN-GURION PRAISES NASSER

"WE ARE THE ONLY ONES WHO CAN HELP"

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion sees a faint glimmer of hope that recent developments in the Middle East might hasten a peace settlement between Israel and the Arab states, and particularly between Israel and Egypt.

Ben-Gurion sees it in the chain of events which started with the dissolution of the Egypt-Syria union, which continued with Nasser's revealing account of his regime's failings and which had their climax in his stated intention of concentrating on Egypt's domestic problems.

If this was now truly his aim, Israel was prepared to co-operate fully, providing the benefit of her experience in all fields of development, said the Israeli Prime Minister when he addressed officers of the Armoured Corps in Tel Aviv on Sunday night, fifth anniversary of the launching of the Sinai Campaign.

"Great wisdom": He had read the speeches made by Nasser since the revolt in Syria, said Ben-Gurion. Openly and "with great wisdom," Nasser had said that he would devote his energies to solving the internal problems of Egypt, problems which had remained unsolved for the past 5,000 years.

If this speech was not merely an impulse of the moment, declared Ben-Gurion, "I see here a ray of hope." A serious and sincere approach to Egypt's problems, he explained, would not be compatible with military adventures.

It would involve prolonged and planned concentration upon the country's development, the education of its inhabitants and the improvement of the health standards.

Egypt's need for peace: If the rulers of Egypt were really to devote themselves to such a constructive plan of action, which would demand scores of years for its implementation, they would need peace in the region. They would also need assistance in their heavy duty—and the only neighbour which could provide such assistance was Israel.

Israel, stated Ben-Gurion, was ready to co-operate with its neighbours on the basis of its settlement experience and with its technical knowledge. It was ready to help to the fullest extent in making the whole region flourish.

If the rulers of Egypt were ready to devote all their energies to raising the standards of their people, they would at all times find goodwill on the part of Israel, not only for the conclusion of a peace treaty but also for partnership and mutual aid which would contribute to the blossoming and upbuilding of Egypt.

No relaxation yet: But, he warned his military audience, while Israel could not afford to ignore the faintest hope of peace, it was her duty to keep herself strong. "Just as dependence on strength alone is fraught with danger," he declared, "the opposite is also true."

ISRAEL'S NEW GOVERNMENT

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(Mapai)

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Levi Eshkol (Mapai)

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(National Religious Party)

JUSTICE

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Pinhas Sapir (Mapai)

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or *Bar-Yehuda*

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EDUCATION

Abba Eban (Mapai)

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Zerah Warhaftig
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TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Itzhak Ben-Aharon (Ahdut Avoda)

**HEALTH AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Yosef Burg
(National Religious Party)

MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO

Yosef Almogi (Mapai)

POSTS

To be filled by a Mapai Sephardi

* The Ministries of Housing and Public Works which, in the last Government, were attached to the Ministry of Labour are now attached to the Ministry of Development.

** The Ministries of Health and Social Welfare remain separate entities under the same Minister.

MAPAI DOMINATES NEW COALITION

WHAT NEXT FOR THE LIBERALS?

from our correspondent

Jerusalem :

On Wednesday night, nine months after the resignation of the Cabinet as a result of the Lavon Affair and two and a half months after a General Election that settled nothing, Israel looked like getting its government—a coalition of Mapai, the Mizrahi, Ahdut Avoda and Poale Aguda. But before all was settled, Eshkol, the principal architect of the new government, had to face another last-minute hitch when Ahdut Avoda objected to Mapai getting eleven Cabinet seats instead of ten.

The new administration would command 68 seats in the 120-member Knesset, giving it an overall majority of sixteen seats.

There was only one major surprise in the list of Cabinet Ministers, the appointment of Dov Joseph as Minister of Justice. Since his resignation early this year from the post of Jewish Agency Treasurer, Joseph has been following his profession as a lawyer.

A promise kept : Mapai has every reason for satisfaction with the outcome of the extended coalition negotiations. The agreement now reached leaves unchanged such major Mapai portfolios as Foreign Affairs, Finance, Agriculture and Education.

Giora Josephtal cedes the Labour Ministry to Ahdut Avoda's nominee, but retains the portfolios of Housing and Public Works together with a new portfolio—Development. A newcomer to Cabinet office is Mapai secretary Joseph Almogi, named Minister without Portfolio. He is expected to continue with his party duties.

There will be one other new face in the administration, a Mapai Sephardi who will take over the Ministry of Posts. This is in keeping with Prime Minister Ben-Gurion's promise at the election that there would be increased Sephardi representation. He will join another Mapai Sephardi, Police Minister Shitreet.

Freed of its "ghost" : The agreement reached between the coalition partners continues the previous understanding on collective responsibility for Cabinet decisions, but Ahdut Avoda has freedom to vote as it thinks fit on questions of military government in Arab areas and may abstain on matters connected with the sale of arms to Germany. An important concession by the Mizrahi is

that the *status quo* on religious issues will be maintained.

The degree of freedom to be allowed Ahdut Avoda was the last major obstacle to the signing of the coalition agreement which was otherwise ready for signature on Sunday night. Accord was finally reached on Tuesday evening.

That Ahdut Avoda in the end managed to free itself of the "ghost" of Mapam which had dogged its every move since the coalition talks opened, was mainly due to the efforts of its leader Israel Galili who won a vote of 48 to 8 for his motion that Ahdut Avoda go in with Mapai.

Carefully, and with tact : A group within Ahdut Avoda made a last minute bid to leave certain portfolios open for later accession to the Cabinet by Mapam. Others in the party insisted that a condition of their partnership be the exclusion of the Liberals during the life of the new government.

Neither of these conditions was acceptable to Ben-Gurion or to his chief lieutenant, Levi Eshkol. The Mapai leaders insisted that they could not exclude in advance any of those with whom they had negotiated. Nor could they allow eight members of the Knesset to dictate who should or should not be in the government. On Tuesday, Ahdut Avoda dropped its demands and indicated its readiness to co-operate.

How stable is the new coalition? *Ha'aretz* commented that while there was no reason why the coalition should not last for a long time, its very diversity would make it obligatory for Mapai to tread carefully and with tact. Mapai would not be able to accede to all Ahdut Avoda's demands in the economic sphere, nor to those of the Mizrahi in the religious sphere.

Task for the Liberals : However, it saw as a constructive development the drawing together of Mapai and Ahdut Avoda. This is, in fact, a matter of great significance, representing a distinct blow to Mapam which did everything it could to keep Ahdut Avoda out of the coalition. At the same time, it marks the emancipation of Ahdut Avoda whose leaders have shown a new awareness of their responsibilities.

What of the Liberals' future? *Ha'aretz* advises them not to be disappointed at their exclusion from the Cabinet. They have emerged with honour from the negotiations, the newspaper says, and must now use the time at their disposal to embark upon two major tasks: unification with Herut and, consequently, the creation of a political image which will influence the voters.

MIDDLE EAST

WATER PROBLEM BOILS UP AGAIN

CAIRO INCITES SYRIAN ARMY

While threats and recriminations fill the air and the Arab press in Cairo and Damascus reports almost continuous Cabinet sessions devoted to consideration of new and ambitious development projects, Israel and Jordan are going about the job of self-improvement with a minimum of fuss.

The Israelis are making so little fuss, in fact, that the only solid news of their latest venture has come in the form of a denunciation from Arab sources. According to Lebanese newspapers re-quoted by Cairo radio, the Israelis have started drawing water from a River Jordan tributary to the north-east of Dan.

To get to the site of the operation, according to Arab reports, the Israelis re-opened a road in the demilitarised zone separating Israel and Syrian territory. They then proceeded to destroy barricades and walls put up by the Syrians before starting on the work.

"More dangerous than usurpation": To Cairo, and to its supporters in Beirut, the fact that the Syrian Army has not acted to halt the Israelis is evidence of a plot between Israel and Syria. In the past, commented the Lebanese newspaper *as-Siyasa*, which gave the first news of the alleged diversion operation, "any slight attempt of this kind brought immediate forceful reaction from the First Army."

This line has been taken up with gusto by Cairo radio which, in a broadcast to Palestinians, declared: "If the diversion operation is completed, it would be, in our opinion, more dangerous than the usurpation of the occupied territory itself . . ."

Suggesting that the Israelis acted in connivance with the Kuzbary government, Cairo incited the troops of the Syrian Army to take the law into their own hands. "If they strike at Israel and punish its gangs, they will find all Arabs on their side, all our forces in their battle, and all our hearts with them until the question finds its answer, the criminal receives the punishment for his aggression, and the agent receives the fruits of his treason."

Jordan's massive scheme: Cairo star commentator Ahmed Sa'id, in another broadcast, said that Israeli silence on this new diversion project was evidence of a

plot between the Israelis and the Syrian Government—"a plot which is part of the crime being committed today against the Arabs—the crime of the silence maintained by the government of Kuzbary towards the diversion of the course of the River Jordan by Israel, while the whole Zionist work is within the reach of strong and heavy Syrian artillery."

Jordan's contribution to self-improvement was the opening by King Hussein of the first section of stage one of the East Ghor Canal, part of the Yarmuk Valley irrigation scheme which is eventually intended to provide irrigation for 130,000 acres of land and 200 million kilowatts of hydro-electric power annually (see picture strip).

Like the Israeli irrigation scheme further north, the Yarmuk project also leads to the withholding of waters from the River Jordan. Funds are being provided by the U.S. and the work is expected to take some 20 years to complete.

"REFUGEES OUR WEAPON":

NASSER SPOKESMAN'S WARNING

Cairo is not only holding the Syrians responsible for Israel's activities in diverting Jordan waters. It is also using them to explain why Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has withdrawn Israel's previous offer to accept the return of 100,000 Arab refugees and to negotiate a settlement outside of a peace agreement.

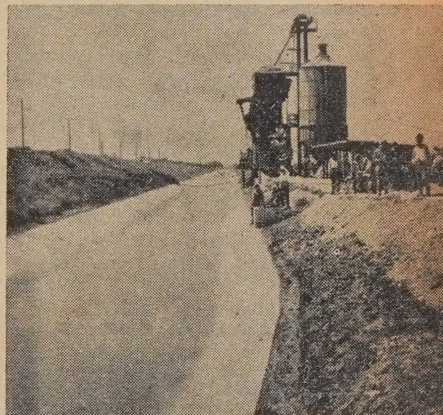
Before the revolt in Syria, explained Ahmed Sa'id, the Israelis were "frightened" by Gamal Abdel Nasser and had therefore put forward suggestions for the settlement of the problem. But, with the coming of the "reactionary secessionist movement" in Syria and the break-away from the U.A.R., "the Zionists took breath and became assured that the future was theirs."

"Today," boasted Ahmed Sa'id, "after the secession of Syria from the U.A.R. and after the Jordanian ruler's attitude towards it, and his welcome for the settlement of the refugee problem, no doubt remains as to who is standing in the way of a settlement of the refugee problem."

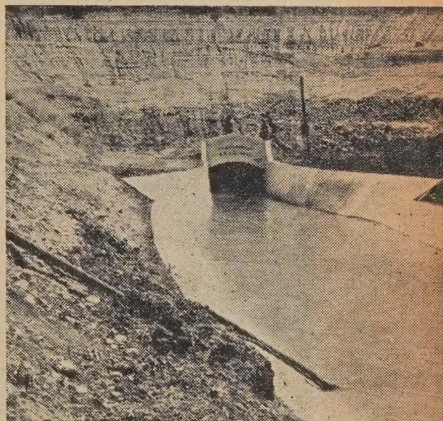
"The spotlight is focused on the U.A.R. and Gamal Abdel Nasser, who wants to exterminate Israel by means of the refugees." (In Arabic: "*Fa inna al-adwa musallatah ala al-Jumhuriya al-Muttahida wa Jamal Abd an-Nasir alladhi yurid bil-laj'in al-qada ala Isra'il.*")



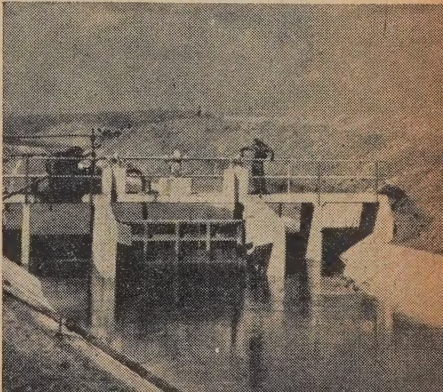
First stage of the East Ghor canal



Work on stage two is now under way



From the Yarmuk water is brought through the tunnel (above) into the canal (below)



EGYPT

WHOM CAN NASSER TRUST ?

NOW HE FACES CLASSIC DILEMMA OF DICTATORSHIP

from a correspondent now in Cairo

There is no escaping the feeling that below the surface, and not very far below, something dramatic is happening within the inner ranks of the Egyptian leadership.

It is not to be explained alone by the almost continuous Cabinet sessions which have had the lights at the Kubbeh Palace burning bright into the early hours of the morning for the last ten days.

It does not lie solely in the carefully phrased "reaffirmations of loyalty" to Gamal Abdel Nasser which have been expressed by a number of bodies including the second students' conference just ended in Alexandria. But it is given point by all these things.

What the communique said : The grow-

ing impression that some vital drama is being played out around the personality of President Nasser stems mainly from the mounting evidence, provided by observation and guarded conversation, that the arrests and sequestrations announced last week were only part of a massive movement against opponents of the regime.

One theory, for which support is found in the original announcement from Damascus of the army coup, is that the Syrian uprising was planned to coincide with a similar uprising in Egypt itself. A second look at communique No. 2 issued from Damascus by the "Supreme Arab Revolutionary Command of the Armed Forces" on the morning of Sep-



SURRENDER TO MOUNTING PRESSURES?
Something stronger than heroes

tember 28, reveals a pertinent reference which was overlooked at the time.

"The struggling Arab people in Syria and Egypt," said the communique, "supported by the Arab army in both countries, have carried out, with the help of God, an Arab-organised revolutionary movement to quash the deviators..."

Air Force officers arrested : Reference to the "Arab army in both countries" takes on a greater significance if it is related to the fact, gradually becoming known through the cafe grapevine, that within the past two weeks at least one hundred army officers have been arrested or sacked on Nasser's direct orders.

Supporters of the regime suggest that all those arrested were closely related to the merchants who last week were either themselves arrested or had their property confiscated.

This might indeed be so, but it does not explain a further development: the imprisonment of a group of sixteen Air Force officers who had presented a petition against various practices in the military establishment.

Heroism not enough : And, this week, there was an official announcement that the property of another 255 people had been sequestered. This brings to 442 the number of people officially acknowledged to have been affected by the latest sequestration orders.

The new list mentions the names of many Egyptian Jews and some foreigners, including Arabs. It ranges over cotton traders, industrialists, businessmen, lawyers and film producers, and takes in a dozen millionaires and nineteen women.

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In the light of these facts, it is not difficult to conclude that Nasser is being forced to face a challenge to his personal supremacy. It is worth recalling the recent references by Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor-in-chief of *al-Ahram*, to the cult of the "hero personality" and his pointed suggestion that this was not enough upon which to build a nation's future.

Three instead of one: One interesting indication of the new trend is the growing newspaper practice of featuring not photographs of Nasser alone, but of Nasser at the Cabinet table flanked by Vice-Presidents Boghdady and Amer, or entering the Kubbeh Palace in the presence of the same two men.

It was also Boghdady who, last Friday, issued the kind of statement normally reserved to Nasser on the aims and purposes of the planned government re-organisation which is said to be the subject of the long Cabinet meetings.

It was a harsh and uncompromising re-statement of the President's earlier proclamation that the Egyptian people had to work, whether they felt like it or not.

In the scheme of re-organisation now under consideration, said Boghdady, every civil servant would be given a full explanation of what his job entailed, what responsibilities it carried and how much work he would be expected to get through.

More time needed: "Under this system, those who prove efficient will be rewarded, while inefficient and lazy elements will be punished." It could not be any clearer than that. As for the mass of the people, they should be fully acquainted with their rights and firmly insist upon them. But they should also "know and comply with their duties towards the State."

Any lack of co-operation or response on the part of any citizen would affect the "required result."

There was also a hint in his statement that the whole complex of five and ten year plans and the economic programmes which have been hitched to them may be revamped.

The degree of development which was aimed at, he explained, required a great effort and "adequate time." An attempt had to be made to establish the problems and then decide upon the action to be taken to solve them.

Manpower shortage: "This demands dividing each process into stages. We must not begin any process unless we are sure of success. Nor must we start a new stage unless we make sure that the preceding stage has realised its object. Naturally, this needs time, perseverance

and complete co-operation between all those concerned with such problems."


But, the way things are going, it seems that neither time nor perseverance will be the limiting factors. The primary shortage will be of experienced manpower capable of directing the "socialist revolution."

Vice-President Hussein Shafei announced last week that "reactionaries" in senior business and industrial posts would be removed so as to "protect the popular struggle."

Put another way, in order to protect himself and his regime from the remotest possibility of opposition, Nasser has to remove the very men upon whom he would rely to carry through his economic measures. Who will replace them? Even the officers, it appears, are now open to suspicion. It is no wonder that the lights burn so late in the Kubbeh Palace.

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SAUDI ARABIA**CAIRO REVIVES THE DISPUTE****BLAMES KING FOR SYRIAN BREAK**

from a special correspondent

Had you tuned your way across the Middle East wave band this week you would have heard:

- ¶ Cairo attacking Damascus and Amman;
- ¶ Amman attacking Cairo and Rabat;
- ¶ Damascus attacking Cairo;
- ¶ Baghdad attacking everybody.

It needed only the resurrection of the old Egyptian charges of treachery against King Saud to complete what was a familiar pattern. And even these were forthcoming—to the surprise of almost everyone, including Saud himself.

Mohammed Hassanein Heikal, editor-in-chief of *al Ahram*, revived the charges. The same King Saud who, three and a half years ago offered Colonel Serraj £22 million (£2 million down, and £20 million on delivery) to prevent the unity of Egypt and Syria, had, three and a half years later, provided the funds for the coup which toppled that unity, he said.

Ambassador called in: Throughout the years of Egyptian-Syrian union, Heikal charged, Saud had kept up his campaign against it. In the end, with the support of King Hussein who acted as his agent, he had succeeded in his endeavour.

Saudi Arabia's reaction was immediate. The Egyptian Ambassador was called in. Heikal's allegations, and others made by Egyptian journalists and broadcasters, were completely without foundation, the Ambassador was told.

But, "The Government of H.M. the King does not intend to enter into altercations or to reply to any attacks, out of its confidence that such methods are futile."

Futile or not, Cairo kept them up. The burning question was: why? There had been no public hint of a coming rift between Nasser and Saud. What had prompted the sudden outburst?

Answer in Kuwait: The answer was to be found in Kuwait where, following the Syrian uprising, there were incidents involving Egyptian and Syrian troops of the U.A.R. force. The Saudi Arabians—and the Jordanians—rallied to the defence of the Syrians and warned the Egyptians to keep their strong-arm methods to themselves.



A SAUD VISIT TO KUWAIT
£20 million saved

It was this action of the Saudi Arabians that led to Nasser's threat to withdraw his contingent from the Arab force serving in Kuwait. It is against this background that Nasser's cable to the Ruler of Kuwait, outlining his intentions, now makes sense, where before it seemed a vague and pointless document.

The cable, sent on October 18, said: "I have received information that an attempt would be made to provoke troops of the U.A.R., thus leading to complications which I do not want."

Isolation attempt: The U.A.R. was "facing an attempt to isolate the Egyptian people as it did in 1957 in the wake of the defeat of the armed aggression against Suez, when conspiracies were falsely attributed to us. In fact, it was those who were proved by events and documents to have been fully responsible for intrigue who levelled the accusation against us."

There is now no doubt that the "events and documents" referred to were Serraj's allegations of Saud's bribe and his presentation to the Egyptian Government of a cheque for £2 million drawn on the Saudi account.

With Cairo's resurrection of the charges against Saudi Arabia, the picture of Arab fragmentation was almost complete. Only Tunis and Rabat still stood outside Cairo's area of dispute—and there were signs that Rabat would soon provide a challenge that Cairo could not afford to ignore.

(see page 11)

IN THE NEWS

JEWISH CHRONICLE —OR MIRROR?

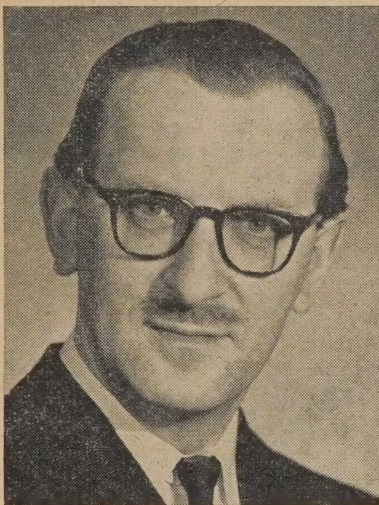
DE MORTUIS, as the saying goes, is well enough understood. One speaks only well of the recently dead. But what should one say in a case where the body commemorates its 120th birthday? One cannot really spoil so celebrated an occasion with a whiff of honest grapeshot. Let us therefore join in the felicitation and congratulate the owners and editors (and especially the shareholders) of the *Jewish Chronicle* on having achieved the respectable—if not exactly virile—age of 120 years. If it has taught us nothing else during all these years, it has certainly become a model in the art of survival, an example of how to be all things to all members of the community.

We may be forgiven our diffidence in the presence of this almost patriarchal organ of British Jewry. For the *Jewish Chronicle* has never liked company, let alone competition. It certainly has done nothing to encourage it and almost everything in its power to stifle it. It has not taken kindly to upstarts—or potential rivals; and it has managed in the course of its long history either to muffle or buy up every “rival” voice of British Jewry. There has been only one exception. Though even when the JEWISH OBSERVER set out “to plough the *Jewish Chronicle's* furrow” (as one of the *Chronicle's* directors put it at the time), the *Jewish Chronicle*, in one of those charming notes in which the paper excels, expressed, with barely suppressed amusement, its conviction that the JEWISH OBSERVER would not last out the following six months. That was just about ten years ago.

KESSLER, SHAFTESELEY AND FRANKEL

Thus, in a manner of speaking, we have been companions over the last decade. And it has been pleasant to march along with Kessler, Shaftesley and latterly with William Frankel, even if the *Chronicle* still finds it hard to recognise the existence of a companion Jewish paper—at least *de jure* if not *de facto*. There have been some changes at the *Chronicle* during these years. John Shaftesley retired as editor having left his unmistakable mark on the paper.

In a sense this mark has been still more emphasised by William Frankel who succeeded him. The *Chronicle* has



EDITOR FRANKEL
Return to the index?

during the last fifteen years become less and less of a chronicle and more and more of a mirror of Anglo-Jewry; an “ever-so-slightly” distorting mirror which is held up weekly to Anglo-Jewry. But the *Chronicle* is even more than that. It not only holds up the mirror but it persuades Anglo-Jewry to feel flattered by the image, to approve of it and to wallow in it. The result is that the *Jewish Chronicle* has become rather like Anglo-Jewry; promoting the same values and standards, encouraging them and approving them.

HAZLITT'S WARNING

Is this a good thing? Of course, it is fine for the historian, sociologist and psychiatrist; but is this weekly dose of flattery good for Anglo-Jewry? I wonder whether, when all this week's tumult has died, William Frankel will not go home and take down his volume of Hazlitt and re-read the essay on editors, together with Maurice Samuel's penetrating picture of the Anglo-Jewish press. He may also note that the one word and the one thing that was not mentioned in the index of the centenary volume of

the *Jewish Chronicle* which was published in 1949 was the word “editor”. There is a moral in this which deserves consideration even in old age. A paper has to live by its personality; old age alone is no virtue.

We therefore wish the *Jewish Chronicle* something more real and more significant than merely adding years to its long existence. All it has to do is to live up to its name and to remember Hazlitt's warning that an editor must have no friends. Hazlitt knew what he meant. So, I am sure, does William Frankel.

HAS YIDDISH CULTURE A FUTURE?

THE VIRTUOSITY of Ida Kaminska so dominated the opening night of the Polish State Jewish Theatre season which began on Monday that it takes an effort to look at some of the more fundamental questions which this Yiddish theatre season poses. There can be no doubt that merely to hear and see this group is a worthwhile experience—even if one does not follow their tangy Yiddish. For this is acting in the Edith Evans and Peggy Ashcroft class—not the emotional over-acting and sentimentalising that we associate with the old East End theatre.

But for whom does Ida Kaminska speak? Not only the people, but also the culture that was once the pride of Warsaw and of all Eastern Europe is dying. The almost careful neutrality, the sheer insignificance of the play chosen for the opening night, emphasises this. This is not the pulsating drama of a living community; it is the nostalgic memory of a great past that is gone and will never return. This is perhaps the true significance of the second visit to London of this Polish theatre group. It is more a tribute to the memory of Yiddish culture than an expression of a really living culture. The audience reflected this to some extent.

A LAST CHANCE?

The point also emerged when Barnett Janner mentioned after the show that, in

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Warsaw, earphones are provided for the audience so that they can follow a simultaneous Polish translation. It was not only the non-Jews who needed it but also a good many of the younger generation of Jews. I hope though, that even without this aid, the Anglo-Jewish theatre-going public will take this opportunity (it may be their last one) to taste a unique sample of this passing culture in the person of Ida Kaminska and her group.

FOR THE "CONVERTED" ONLY

I cannot, however, extend this same favourable comment to another gathering held last weekend and sponsored by the World Jewish Congress. It was a kind of symposium to celebrate the centenary of the great Jewish historian, Simon Dubnow. Why should this be held in Yiddish? In this way, it remained confined, so to speak, to "the converted" instead of providing an opportunity for a much larger circle of young people to get to know the work of Dubnow.

AVRIEL—AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY

WHEREVER YOU TRAVEL across central and west Africa, the name of Ehud Avriel is bound to pop up at some juncture or other. Although he was formally based, first, on Ghana and then in the Congo, Africa as a whole was his parish when Israel had few friends and fewer hopes in that great continent. He pioneered many of Israel's contacts with leaders of newly-independent republics and took a close personal interest in the problems that confronted them.

That this interest was appreciated and has not been forgotten received due testimony in Accra last week, when the Ghanaian capital celebrated the opening of its first theatre in the presence of President Nkrumah and a vast assembly of diplomats, politicians and tribal chiefs. From the stage after the opening presentation and a Presidential address, the founder of the theatre paid tribute to those who had helped and encouraged them: to the Rockefeller Foundation which had made a grant of \$60,000—and to Ehud Avriel who had helped the theatre group when all it could boast of was "a hut on the beach."

It was a nice gesture and not without point for those who see diplomacy only in terms of agreements, treaties and declarations.



MOROCCO'S DESERT WARRIORS DISPLAY THEIR PROWESS
In the south, they do these things more secretly—in preparation for what?

AFTER NASSER—HASSAN ?

KING PREPARES TO GRASP IRREDENTIST LEADERSHIP

from our own correspondent

Algiers :

What is presently going on in the vaguely delimited western Saharan regions where French, Spanish, Moroccan and F.L.N. interests meet and clash?

The fragmentary news that reaches Morocco and Algeria indicates tribal movements, *razzias* worthy of the *Beau Geste* literary tradition, and most of all, profound and rapid changes in the social and political order.

This is as true in Mauritania as it is in south-west Morocco, the Tindouf region of Algeria and the Spanish territories in north-west Africa.

French anxious, Spanish hopeful : Rarely are outsiders present in Nouakchott, Tarfaiya, Tindouf or Villa Cisneros to chronicle the changes. It lies in the interest of none of the three powers most directly concerned (France, Spain and Morocco), nor of the oil and mining companies involved, to give out information.

The French authorities are anxious to be sure of this year's credits for Saharan development projects and especially eager to avoid polemics that could harm new negotiations with the Algerian nationalists about the future of Algerian sovereignty in the Sahara.

The Spaniards, for their part, still appear hopeful of reaching an arrangement with certain Reguibat and Berber chiefs—and with the Hispano-American petroleum combines that are drilling in the Spanish Sahara—that would permit creation of some sort of west Saharan state in the Sekia el-Hamra and Rio de Oro.

These would lose their juridical status as Spanish territories, but would retain

close links with Spain, strongly resist Moroccan pressure and perhaps take on certain attributes of territories *à la Katanga*.

Military preparations in south : Morocco's King Hassan in Rabat is currently silent about the Sahara. In this, he is abiding by agreements reached with the Algerian nationalists last July.

That this silence also covers military preparations in the south by armed tribal auxiliaries and other "fedayeen" groups not under the regular Royal Army command, is no secret for any reasonably well-informed observer in Morocco or Algeria.

Para-military and political indoctrination is given in two camps in south-west Morocco. "Graduates" of these camps are occasionally sent on reconnaissance or "commando" missions in one or another of the vast regions to the south to which Morocco had laid claim: (all of Mauritania; Rio de Oro and Sekia el-Hamra; Tindouf; and the Ifni enclave).

Half Sahara claimed: Meanwhile, despite the Ferhat Abbas-Hassan II agreement of last July that no frontier questions would be raised between Morocco and Algeria until after Algerian independence, these very questions continued to disturb relations between Morocco and the Algerian nationalists on the eve of new French-Algerian negotiations.

Allal el-Fassi, leader of Morocco's right-wing nationalist *Istiqlal* and now the King's Minister of Islamic Affairs, had privately printed in Tangier a map showing Morocco's "true frontiers." It gave Morocco about half of

the Algerian Sahara (from Figuig all the way to In Salah, in the Sahara's centre, and from there all the way down to the Mali frontier), plus one third of the present Mali Republic, Mauritania and Spanish West Africa.

Though this map was officially withdrawn from circulation in 1958 on the orders of the late King Mohammed V, it was displayed at the Casablanca session of the Arab League in September 1959 as an official map of "greater Morocco."

Unions support Algerian line : A few months later, the Moroccan claims were reiterated when the French carried out their atomic tests at the Reggane test range Reggane, barely 300 km. from In Salah, is deep inside the present Algerian frontier, though Morocco took pains to protest the explosions as taking place on African soil which was rightfully Morocco's.

During the Casablanca conference of January 1961, the late King Mohammed V, in his inaugural speech, referred to atomic explosions taking place "at Reggane, on part of our own territory" . . . The Algerian delegation reacted at once. In the final communique of the conference, Reggane was referred to simply as on African territory.

The Moroccan non-communist Left, realising that Morocco could never administer territory five times its present size even if its neighbours did permit its acquisition—which appears unthinkable—kept silent, particularly about the Algerian claims. In general Moroccan trade unions supported the Algerian line and not that of their King: that no negotia-

tions should be conducted on these points until Algeria had recovered full sovereignty.

Why they fought: When Bourguiba's Saharan claims reopened, to some degree, the entire Saharan question last June and July, King Hassan and the Algerian nationalists sat down to talk it over. At the same time, Allal el-Fassi listed the territories "wrenched" from Morocco in *al Istiqlal* for July 2, and added, "the borders of Algeria and Morocco have been delimited according to criteria completely opposed to ethnic or geographic factors. Our claims are well founded and they aim at re-establishing Morocco in its proper historic, political and geographic context." This statement appeared on the actual day that the Algerian delegation arrived in Morocco.

The talks between them and the King continued from July 2 to July 7. They ended by virtual Moroccan acceptance of the Algerian position. It is questionable, however, whether the new Algerian nationalist leadership under Ben Khedda would consider these agreements as binding for even the slight border changes.

Since July, the situation has not changed, except to reinforce the power, inside the Algerian nationalist leadership of the military chiefs and the leaders of the *maquis*, who are fiercely opposed to all frontier changes. They argue that they have been fighting for seven years to win and hold Algerian territory, not to give it up to Moroccans, Tunisians, Libyans, Malinkes*, or desert nomads.

Communist advice: And now the communists have also entered the competition. Last month, in the first public lec-



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ture which the Moroccan Government has permitted the Communist Party to organise since the party was forbidden in January, 1960, Ali Yata, its secretary-general, took up the Saharan theme. "Morocco", he said, "must make its attitude to these problems known clearly and without any reservations. It is its duty to proclaim without any delay and quite solemnly the Moroccan sovereignty over Sahara."

But, in calling for a "broader political front" of all Moroccan political parties—a rather poor euphemism, commented one Moroccan observer, for a "popular front"—on the Saharan issue, M. Yata and his supporters omitted all mention of the Algerian Sahara. Instead, they urged Moroccans to concentrate on Mauritania and the Spanish-held enclaves.

Clearly, the communists were out to win the favour of both Algerians and Moroccans. But it is not the communists who are now the pacemakers of the Saharan irredentists. It is the Royal Palace and Hassan II.

Shifting centre: The young King already sees the activist mantle which is slipping from President Nasser's shoulders coming to rest on those of Hassan. Is the centre of Arab activism about to shift to the western Maghreb?

* Negroid Sudanese tribesmen who founded the powerful Mali empire in 1230, reaching their zenith in the fourteenth century. Today they are inhabitants of the Republic of Mali (ex-French Sudan).

JERUSALEM

NOT AS BAD AS IT'S PAINTED

KATAMON SUFFERS THE BIRTHPANGS OF INTEGRATION

from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem :

It is very easy to lose one's way in Jerusalem's Katamon quarters. The houses are built in large groups of identical buildings, and, despite the construction of a fine shopping centre as well as several schools, there are few landmarks to help you along.

The 22,000 inhabitants arrived here partly from the Talpote transit camp and partly direct from their former homes. Most of them belong to oriental communities, the largest of which are the Kurdish and the Moroccan, but there is a fair sprinkling of immigrants from Iraq, Persia, Egypt and Eastern Europe.

The houses are very crowded, since families are large. But they have been well built. The flats are small since there was no money to build larger ones, and the alternative was to leave the people in the tents and temporary structures of the Talpote *maabara*. But about their quality there have been few complaints.

Not worth the money: On the contrary, an Ashkenazi family which moved out of this part of Katamon into a newly constructed block of flats, erected by the Ministry of Labour opposite Finance Minister Eshkol's home, found that—after paying quite a lot of money for the change—its new housing conditions were worse than before, both as regards space and the layout of the flat, not to speak of the too low ceiling.

The congestion in the "Katamonim" is very bad, and the reports of parents and children sleeping in the same room are correct. At the same time, the situation is getting better rather than worse. A very appreciable number of families have improved their financial capacity enough to allow them to build extensions to their houses or flats.

Unfortunately, many of these are added without a permit (i.e. without qualified supervision), partly because the population cannot be bothered with waiting for the necessary procedures to be completed, partly because the matter has been insufficiently explained by the authorities, and partly because the courts have (perhaps naturally) been lenient in punishing offenders.



DELINQUENT OR MISUNDERSTOOD?—THERE IS A DIFFERENCE
"Western" superiority is partly to blame for the problem children

Getting better, not worse: Another factor which does not help is that the municipality has far too few officers for the enforcement of its building by-laws, so that a large proportion of offences are undetected.

Nevertheless, to say that the "Katamonim" are becoming a slum is to misrepresent the facts completely. If the yardstick of "slumification" is overcrowding, then the quarters started off as a slum and are slowly becoming something better. The Jews from Kurdistan, for example, have some of the love-

liest and best kept gardens and orchards surrounding their houses, and the general aspect is far from "slummy."

If the yardstick is to be sought in the social and cultural manifestations of everyday life, there has also been an improvement. A constantly increasing percentage of the children are receiving secondary or vocational education, while there are also the first glimmerings of civic pride among the parents. The very *desire* for further improvements, voiced ever more loudly, proves that.

(Continued on page 14)

WHAT THE CRITICS SAY

"Katamon goes downhill" proclaimed a headline in the Israeli press. How was it, a reporter asked, that the Katamon quarters of Jerusalem, meticulously planned to provide decent living standards for immigrants, had degenerated into a slum with one of the highest rates of juvenile delinquency and truancy in the capital?

Overcrowding was given as one major factor, the lag in education as another. In immigrant areas, it was explained, a pass mark lower than the national average enables bright but somewhat backward children to go on to secondary school. But many were unable to keep up with the standards of the better educated youngsters and, in consequence, they

quit school feeling bitter and disgruntled.

How true was it that Katamon was going downhill? If it was true were the reasons given the right ones? The *Jewish Observer* asked Yohanan Ramati, journalist, economist and Jerusalem City Councillor, to make his own investigation. The accompanying article contains his conclusions.

At the last election, 65 per cent of the eligible voters in the Katamon quarters turned up at the polls, Herut won 35.5 per cent of their votes; Mapai—24.2 per cent; Aguda and Poale Aguda—12.9 per cent; Mizrahi—11.2 per cent; Mapam and Ahdut Avoda—9.8 per cent; the Liberals—3.6 per cent; the Communists—2.1 per cent; others—0.7 per cent.

Positive approach : It is when we come to social problems, however, that the troubles begin. And here, it seems, the old-timers are partly at fault. The way of life of Kurdistan or the Moroccan *mellah* is not and should not be that of Israel. But the same applies to the way of life of Jewish communities in the villages of Rumania, Poland or the Ukraine.

There might be a case (though not a very good one) for trying to ram the best aspects of "western" civilisation impartially down the throats of the entire Israel population. But when officials still largely imbued with the mentality of the pre-war Jewish East European *stetl* start criticising and looking down upon the *mores* of others, the result is likely to be trouble—and their case a poor one to maintain.

The only positive approach to the basic problem of integration is to make Ashkenazi and Sephardi alike feel proud

of what they are and of what they can become. This means uprooting old ways of life only to the extent that new ones, developing naturally from contacts, inter-marriage and educational progress, can replace them without causing resentment or bitterness. It means laying stress on educational progress. But it means also trying to base this educational progress on cultural values drawn from Africa and Asia as well as from America and Europe.

West of Kamenetz Podolsk : An Israel culture, if, indeed, it is to emerge and to unite the Israel people, must try to embody the positive aspects of *all* the individual cultures brought here from the diaspora, and the negative aspects of *none*. This is a tall order, but not an impossible one. David Ben-Gurion has long understood the essential nature of the problem. The present Minister of Education, Abba Eban, understands it

also. But many still do not.

If there is juvenile delinquency in the Katamon quarters, it is *not* because too many of the youngsters have gone on with education beyond the primary stage and then abandoned it because they were not good enough to keep up with the others (as a recent article in a major Israel daily implied).

A much more pertinent factor is that these children have lost respect for their parents. And they have lost their respect for their parents *not* because they are fundamentally attracted to a "western" way of life—as expounded by some of its fiercer protagonists who may never have been closer to the "west" than Kamenetz Podolsk—but because what they really want is a way of life combining the advantages of what the "west" offers with enough familiar ingredients to make them feel truly a part of it, and because the negative aspects of their parents' habits have been made clear to them (sometimes by not very sympathetic persons with negative aspects of their own), though such a way of life has not yet emerged.

New understanding needed : The result is that the teenage youngsters who leave secondary school, as often as not under family pressure because their earnings are necessary, have lost their family loyalty to an extent that diverts them from working for their family and into lazy or delinquent habits. The problem of insufficient ability to keep up with others in post-primary education does arise sometimes, but very much more rarely than is generally believed.

And if it does, it is at least an open question whether the child or the school is to blame for it. The fact that some children who kept up very nicely with others at elementary school (age 14) find it hard to keep up at secondary school (age 15) is more likely to indicate that the secondary school has not yet succeeded in providing a congenial background for this type of child (perhaps because, much more than in elementary school, its entire atmosphere seems still to have been "lifted" bodily from Europe).

The "Katamonim" are a good example of the most difficult problems of integration Israel has to face. They also pose some tough problems for the municipality. The authorities are aware of the problems and have even managed to alleviate or solve some of them.

What seems needed is not a new policy, but an understanding of the existing policies by those called upon to implement them—and by the population as a whole.

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Mr. ISAAC WOLFSON, Chairman and Managing Director

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in his Statement for the year ended 31st March, 1961, said :

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR.

Group Profit for the year, after providing for Depreciation, etc., but before Taxation is £26 million. This is some £1½ million above that of the previous year, and once again it is a record figure. This was achieved in a most difficult year, due to the re-imposition of hire purchase controls. This increase is in excess of the average increase for the past five years. It has been earned almost entirely from internal development.

DIVIDENDS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF PROFITS.

We have decided to recommend a final dividend upon the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Stock of the Company of 25 per cent. less tax, for the year ended 31st March, 1961, which together with the Interim Dividend of 12½ per cent. already paid makes a total dividend of 37½ per cent. less tax. It was our intention to recommend a larger dividend, which the profits of the Company justify, but having regard to The Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech in The House of Commons on 25th July, we have decided not to increase it, but to maintain the same total dividend as last year. Stockholders will of course derive the ultimate benefit of increased retentions.

After appropriations £7,732,256 is retained in the business. The Ordinary Dividend, therefore, is covered some 2.5 times by the net distributable revenue and some 2.2 times by the net profit for the year.

BALANCE SHEET.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows increased strength. The Capital and Reserves of the Group, including £11 million set aside for future taxation, are £106 million and exceed £100 million for the first time. It is interesting to note that in 1955 the amount was £50 million. The figure of £106 million is reached before taking into account any increase in the value of our properties (£22 million of which are freehold), since they were last valued in 1955. Nor does it include the substantial reserve for unearned profit which forms the larger part of the provision of over £19-million deducted from hire purchase debts. The excess of the current assets over current liabilities is approximately £75 million compared with £68 million last year. Cash in the United Kingdom at £11½ million is ample for our present requirements and will stand us well in a period of credit stringency.

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Stockholders are by now familiar with the composition and scope of the various trading divisions which go to make up The Great Universal Stores Group. All these divisions have shown sound progress at home and overseas. At home, the Mail Order and Multiple Shops sections, in particular, have shown continued growth.

Overseas, the economic situation in Canada and the political situation in South Africa, in both of which countries GUS has extensive interests, have presented us with particular problems. Nevertheless our trade in Canada was maintained and there was an increase in both sales and profit in South Africa.

CONCLUSION.

The problems which face our business are directly related to the economic outlook of the nation. Our organisation is soundly based for long term development and our management well equipped to tackle the immediate difficulties which lie ahead. I repeat, as I have said previously, that our Company will continue to grow as the country's economy expands, as in the long term it will.

I am pleased to report that so far comparable sales and trading profits are higher than in the same period last year. I am hopeful that, subject to no unforeseen circumstances, the trading profits will compare favourably with those which I now have the honour to put before you.

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Figures
1952-1961



Year ended 31st March.	Group Profit before Taxation.	Taxation.	Net Dividends paid to Stockholders of G.U.S. Ltd.	Cash Flow (Profit retained in Business plus Depreciation).	Group Net Assets.
1952 ...	£ 8,638,047	£ 5,365,365	£ 412,784	£ 3,191,546	£ 21,527,186
1953 ...	10,198,721	6,746,550	792,615	3,210,628	25,649,539
1954 ...	14,273,393	9,197,490	1,408,646	4,192,062	33,420,756
1955 ...	17,491,253	9,634,158	2,927,438	5,981,728	50,433,226
1956 ...	18,429,784	10,377,993	3,438,170	6,133,592	56,987,120
1957 ...	19,734,019	11,207,282	3,620,915	6,594,614	66,549,234
1958 ...	20,685,340	12,034,818	3,950,579	6,761,576	75,531,767
1959 ...	21,705,494	11,326,755	4,506,935	7,366,593	81,650,092
1960 ...	24,272,995	12,312,456	5,445,887	9,131,365	98,252,685
1961 ...	26,066,113	13,913,448	5,665,224	9,767,855	106,592,324

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BOOKS

1957: THE LITTER OF HISTORY

DOCUMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS 1957, edited by Noble Frankland; 539 pp., no index; (Published for the Royal Institute of International Affairs by the Oxford University Press) 70s.

How long is it since man—that is, ordinary man as opposed to scientific man—stopped looking forward? Was it in 1945 that we abandoned hope, the consolatory belief that tomorrow would be better? For that, in fact, is what most of us have done. "It can't go on like this," we used to tell ourselves, pushing our minds on and over the obstacles of existing fact to that happy time when all would be well. How many, beyond childhood, can still find consolation in the prospect of the future? It has become easier, paradoxical though it may seem, to find our future hope in contemplation of the past.

Take the year 1957 for an example, and a reminder. As the year opened, the whole world was at loggerheads. Petrol was rationed in Britain, the Suez Canal was closed to shipping, Israel was under the threat of sanctions for not withdrawing her troops from the territory she had occupied during the lightning Sinai Campaign, Britain and France had earned the opprobrium of almost the entire world for their offensive against Egypt, Hungary lay bathed in its own blood.

And as the year moved on (leaving aside the Middle East for the moment), the prospect became even darker. Mr. Bulganin (remember?) addressed a letter to Mr. Macmillan promising that, in any nuclear war, Britain would be a primary target. "Leading British military experts themselves do not conceal the fact that under such conditions one cannot rely on means of defence against up-to-date atomic weapons." But the sabres were not only rattling on one side of the fence.

Across the world, in Formosa, American missile units took up position, their launching pads facing the Chinese mainland, accompanied by Mr. Dulles' vow of enmity: "Communism is repugnant to the Chinese people. They are, above all, individualists . . . We can confidently assume that international communism's rule of strict conformity is, in China as elsewhere, a passing and not a perpetual phase. We owe it to ourselves, our allies, and the Chinese people to do all that we can to contribute to that passing."

This and more was taking place against the rumbling background of shattering explosions as both the United States and the Soviet Union pressed forward with

the detonation of new and mightier nuclear weapons. On a November day almost four years ago, Indian Prime Minister Nehru warned his press conference in New Delhi: "I am overwhelmed by the thought of the crisis in civilisation which the world is facing today, the like of which it has not known ever before . . . No country, no people, however powerful they might be, are safe from destruction if this competition in weapons of mass destruction and cold war continues."

If we had dared, then, to look forward, what immediate and terrible fate would we have foreseen? But, now, we can dare to look back. Russian rockets have not fallen on Britain, there was no American-Chinese exchange of missiles, Russia's explosions get bigger and bigger while the world's scientists become more confusing on the effects of atomic fallout. True, we have not advanced any—but we are still here, the nights still darken as we move toward winter, the leaves fall unhaltingly from the trees. This, you ask, is hope? And the only reply is: show me better.

Or take the more particular and, in the world context, narrow, case of Israel. In January 1957, her proudly defiant Knesset, standing out against the drift of world opinion, pronounced her refusal to withdraw from the Gaza Strip, her continued occupation of the Tiran Straits until guarantees of free passage were forthcoming, a demand for demilitarisation of the Sinai peninsula and insistence upon freedom of shipping through the Suez Canal. President Eisenhower, in a broadcast to the American people, asked: "Should a nation which attacks and occupies foreign territory in the face of United Nations disapproval be allowed to impose conditions on its own withdrawal?" He advised the Israelis to withdraw without further ado. Then there could be talk of what should follow. Bleak memoranda from the U.N. Secretary-General continued to report Israel's refusal to comply with the withdrawal demand.

On March 1, the Israelis announced they were moving out. Mounting pressures from the Americans and the Russians had left them with little choice. Israel was left with one or two conso-

lations: her military victory, the presence of the U.N. in Gaza and the Tiran Straits and President Eisenhower's declaration that: "We should not assume that, if Israel withdraws, Egypt will prevent Israel shipping from using the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Akaba."

But, as spring turned to summer, it became clear to the Israelis and to the world that the Suez Canal would not be opened to Israel and that President Eisenhower's assumption was incorrect. More, Gamal Abdel Nasser, defeated militarily, was gaining new ground politically. In January, Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Jordan signed an accord of solidarity. Jordan ended its treaty with Britain in return for a pledge of aid from the Arab states. Russia concluded an economic agreement with Syria and the Syrians and Egyptians agreed to establish an economic union. At a meeting in the Kremlin on November 15, Mr. Khrushchev handed to Field-Marshal Amer a secret note promising Russian aid for Egypt—set at £62½ million. Three days later, a joint session of Syrian and Egyptian parliamentarians recommended to their governments the establishment of the United Arab Republic.

Thus, at the end of the year, the Israelis saw themselves in a situation where their prime opponent, Gamal Abdel Nasser, would sit astride not only their southern but also their northern border and, through his promised aid to Jordan, would, perhaps, show his face above the walls of the Old City. His extending empire, appeased by the Americans, would be bolstered by the Russians, while the Israelis, still suspiciously regarded in Washington and pointedly cold-shouldered in London, sought new aid from their only faithful friend, France. It was an unhappy and threatening prospect.

But, today, we can reflect with the benefit of hindsight. The United Arab Republic is no more. President Nasser is more deeply in trouble than ever and this time where it matters most—at home. Russian aid has solved no problems. Jordan has held closed its gates. The Israelis have more friends than they could have dared hoped for after that bleak winter of 1957. There is consolation enough here for any friend of Israel who dared not look forward in much hope 48 long months ago.

In all fairness, it must be stressed that none of these ruminations have their genesis in anything said by Noble Frankland, selector and editor of the documents contained in the volume published by the Oxford University Press for Chatam House. His task was to select, not to comment. This is rather a pity. Mr.

Frankland has won more recent fame with his hard-hitting assessment of the role of Bomber Command in the second World War. It would have been interesting to know what lessons he believes can be learnt from the litter of history, or documents, as he would probably prefer to call them.

Geoffrey D. Paul

IN THE BEGINNING . . .

THE BIRTH OF THE BOMB, by Ronald Clark, preface by Sir George Thomson; 209 pp., index; (*Phoenix House*) 16s.

NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE NUCLEAR AGE, Basic Facts and Theories, edited by Gordon B. Turner and Richard Challenger; 293 pp., no index; (*Stevens*) 45s.

There is a danger that, in the shadow of the monster bomb, we may abandon ourselves to extremes of despair or to a don't-care attitude. It helps—and it is important—under these conditions to get a perspective of our problem, and these two books help one to achieve a more balanced attitude. Ronald Clark's very readable account of how, from small beginnings, we suddenly found ourselves with the bomb on our hands is another instructive example of how little the planners know of their ultimate destination. It also shows the pioneering role played by British and French scientists in the conception and early development stages.

The second book is a collection of essays by American experts, written with the conviction that military forces, missiles and nuclear weapons are an essential part of our civilisation—at least for the time being. Within this context, the authors discuss with knowledge the prospects and problems of possibly limiting warfare, the theories that still flourish in the shadow of the ultimate weapon, and the preparations they consider still to be necessary. It is not their fault that it seems so unreal just now, but what they have to say is still of considerable importance, especially if we manage to survive the current scare.

P.G.

A MAN OBSESSED

THE HUNTER, by Tuvia Friedman; 288 pp.; (*Panther Books*) 3s.6d.

This is the paperback edition of Friedman's book, which first appeared in

English at the beginning of the year. He is a man obsessed by what happened in Europe during the war years, and he is fortunate to have a wife who, to quote from his acknowledgements, "(has given me) long years of patient understanding, enabling me to go on with my work while she supported our family . . .".

LEON URIS



mila 18

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the Warsaw Ghetto by
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HEINEMANN

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer Panorama

DISCONTENT AMONG TOP FOOTBALLERS

AMATEUR STATUS PROVING A HANDICAP

from Nissim Kivity

London :

The problem of double loyalty may well present itself in a new form next Thursday, November 9, when England's Under-23 footballers play the full national side of Israel. "Which team do we cheer tonight?" could be the brief dilemma of the 30,000 Jewish spectators expected to attend the floodlit match in Leeds.

When the first Israeli incursion into English football took place exactly ten years ago, the Jews in the stands contributed the greater part of their vocal support to their brethren from Israel, although on that occasion there was not much to cheer about.

An ambitious tour by a reinforced Hapoel team ended in heavy defeats by Arsenal, Manchester United and Leeds United.

Something to remember : Three years later a misguided Maccabi team was crushed 10-0 by Wolves in their angriest Molyneux mood. Subsequent visits to this country at club level achieved meagre results.

Just the same, I can still quote officials of the English F.A. as saying: "Israel will not be a push-over; we have the highest regard for your football".

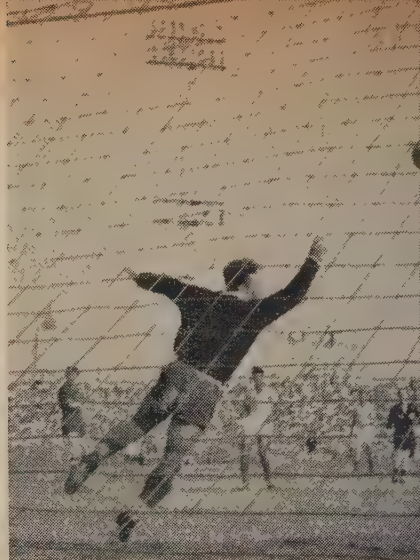
They should know. A year and a half ago a strong and confident Under-23 team from this country, four of whom have subsequently gained full caps, came to Ramat Gan, where, in front of 40,000 unbelieving pairs of eyes, they were whipped by an inspired Israeli side.

Country at a standstill : That 4-0 triumph crowned a glorious and unprecedented international season for Israel—a draw with Poland, a win over Greece and a sensational pre-Olympic 2-1 win over Yugoslavia, the eventual Olympic champions, in Belgrade.

The transformation in Israel's representative football is mainly due to Gyola Mandy, the Jew who coached the great Hungarian footballers of the early 'fifties to fame. Under his guidance the Israel national side invariably rises to the occasion against strong opposition and is virtually unbeatable at home.

The team's achievements have captured the public's imagination, and soccer has become a national craze. People drop everything to listen to radio commentaries and everything else comes to a complete standstill.

Undercurrent of discontent : A daily sports paper devoted mainly to football



CHODOROV IN ACTION
Rated high in swap market

has a greater circulation than most national dailies, and in the autograph market one of goalkeeper Chodorov's signatures is worth at least two of Ben-Gurion's. In short, soccer has "arrived" in Israel.

Yet, beyond the facade of glory and achievement, there are undercurrents of discontent and frustration. Israel's footballers may not be amateurs according to the strictest Olympic definition, for some of them do make gains from the game in one form or another, but, without exception, they all have to work for their living. (This leaves them little time for training.)

On the other hand, the keen league competition and the intensive international programme, make impossible demands on the top players. They have to devote more and more time to training and travel, and although they may get broken-time payments—either over or under the counter—not all of them have employers ready to release them again and again to play or train.

"La dolce vita" : The problem came to a head with the recent "defection" to Australia of two leading Israeli players, where they are reported to be earning £50 a week each. Other, lesser players, have tried their luck in France, Turkey and South Africa.

The spirit of discontent among the top players is continually growing, and with the current World Cup encounter in Turin there is a justified fear that the lure of Italian soccer's *dolce vita* will prove irresistible. Offers and approaches have in fact already been made to some of the outstanding players.

They will no doubt have at the back of their minds the tragic case of their star team-mate Amar, who had his leg

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smashed in an accident in Haifa harbour, where he was working for his living as a porter. It is doubtful whether he will ever play again.

Competition missed: For this situation, where players have to work full time, the Israel Football Association, otherwise a daring and imaginative body, must bear most of the responsibility. The writing has been on the wall for some time past, and a decision on the introduction of some form of professionalism in Israeli football has long been overdue.

There are other important problems—developing soccer in depth, improving spectators' facilities, curbing ambitious overseas tours by inadequate teams.

Soccer is not the only ailing sport in Israel. Other branches are far worse off. Basketball, which used to be Israel's other successful export, has long been suffering from the lack of consistent top-class coaching and competitive contacts with the outside world.

A quiet death: Athletics are in miserable shape, having been crippled for years by the Hapoel-Maccabi rift, and the lack of athletic facilities is a national disgrace.

Until very recently a single running track, in Tel Aviv, had to serve the whole country. Laid for the 1932 Maccabiah, it was resurfaced for the first time only

this year. Boxing exists in name only. Hockey died quietly.

There is, however, the encouraging news that the Sport Authority of Israel has made a thorough inquiry into this state of affairs and has drafted far-reaching recommendations.

Plan for semi-professionalism: This body was set up a year ago to supervise and promote sports activities in the country. It has already spent £600,000 on installations, cultivating sporting contacts and supporting various sports organisations. It also partly financed the Maccabiah and the Hapoel Games this year.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Monday, November 6
WEST CENTRAL ZIONIST SOCIETY. Ben-Uri Art Gallery, 14 Berners Street, W.1. Film Show, "The Juggler" (U). 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday, November 8
SELIG BRODETSKY SOCIETY. Kenton District Synagogue, Shaftesbury Avenue, Kenton. "The Development of Nuclear Energy in Israel", lecture by Mr. David Dillon (Atomic Energy Commission of Israel). 8.15 p.m.

Thursday, November 9
ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE SOCIETY. Dora Freedman Hall, New Community Centre, Grove End Road, N.W.8. "Chaim Weizmann" lecture by Mr. L. Bakstansky. 8.15 p.m.

For the next twelve months the Authority is to ask the Government for a budget of over £1,000,000 in order to widen its scope. A plan for semi-professionalism in football is also being investigated with the co-operation of Minister of Education Abba Eban.

The Sport Authority is the personal creation of Premier Ben-Gurion, who is fully aware of the importance of sport in the development of the country. When one B-G autograph becomes worth one Chodorov, we shall know that the Sport Authority's efforts have borne fruit.

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Wavelength 33.3 metres

Fri, 3rd November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 "Speaking Personally". 8.30 Sabbath Programme. 8.44 News Headlines.

Sat, 4th November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Editorial Opinion. 8.35 Melaveh Malka, including a talk on The Idea and Practice of the Sabbath, by Zvi Singer. 8.44 News Headlines.

Sun, 5th November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Heritage: Marriage in Jewish Life. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.

Mon, 6th November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 The Knesset—A Fortnightly Review. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.

Tues, 7th November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Commentary. 8.30 Newsreel. 8.40 Music. 8.44 News Headlines.

Wed, 8th November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Third Asian Youth Hostel Conference in Israel. 8.44 News Headlines.

Thurs, 9th November: 8.15 The News. 8.25 Round and About: A Monthly Magazine Programme. 8.35 500 Words: Hebrew Lessons for Beginners, given by Mordechai Kamrat. 8.44 News Headlines.

ISRAEL'S BARMITZVAH YEAR

SIGNIFIES 13 YEARS OF ACHIEVEMENT,
AND THE JEWISH PEOPLE HAVE EVERY
RIGHT TO BE PROUD —

*BUT THIS IS NO TIME FOR
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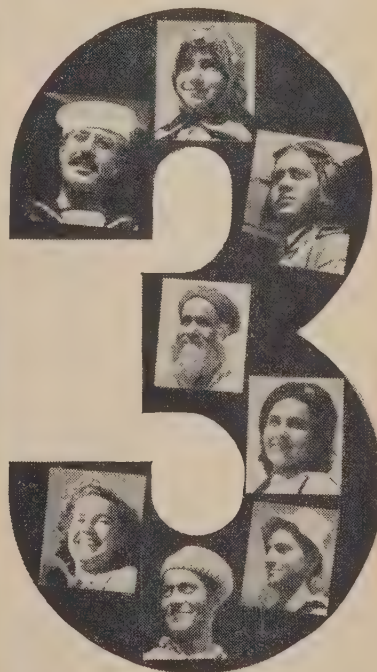
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CONFERENCE '61 LINKS LONDON WITH KORAZIN

Throughout the deliberations of the 37th annual conference of the Jewish National Fund meeting in London this weekend, one word will be the keynote: Korazin. It will be discussed by guest speaker Yigal Allon on the Saturday evening and by the J.N.F. president. It will be the theme of every individual session on the Sunday, for this project now becomes the *raison d'être* of all J.N.F. work in Great Britain and Ireland during the next twelve months. On this page we show why Korazin has been selected as the J.N.F. theme for 1961.



View from the hills. The Korazin challenge.

THE BACKGROUND: Korazin has seen many battles, from the time of the ancient Jewish settlement of Karazza (Second Temple period), when signal beacons were lit by Hebrew rebels on its hilltops to herald the Bar-Kochba rising, to the struggle for independence in 1948, when adjacent Tel-el-Muteila was occupied by the Syrians, to be recaptured by an Israel infantry unit at heavy cost in lives.

Today all that remains of ancient Korazin are the synagogue ruins. Their adornments of traditional Jewish symbols and mythological frescoes give evidence of a once-prosperous settlement. Agriculture was successful there too; the Talmud refers to the "ripening wheat of Korazin."

The area remained undefended after the victory of 1948, because settlements and fortresses were impossible to maintain in so bare and inaccessible a wilderness. The few settlers and fishermen continued to be molested by infiltrators and enemy border patrols. An old Rosh Pinah settler observed, "A visit to Korazin used to be an adventure comparable to hunting lions in Africa."

LOCATION: Earthquakes, soil erosion and rock fissure turned Korazin into 5,000 acres of neglected terrain. The bleak rock-strewn wilderness is situated on the northern shore of Lake Tiberias and adjacent to the Syrian border—an open gap in Israel's frontier. But beneath the rocky crust of basalt salt covering the area, the soil is extremely fertile, and with the boulders cleared and water brought from the nearby source of Israel's irrigation network, it is potentially a first-class agricultural undertaking.

WHAT'S HAPPENING NOW? The first step to security is the construction of a 25-mile road (costing about £4,000 per mile) to cut through the rocks that separate Tel-el-Muteila from the Tiberias Rosh-Pinah Road. Bull-dozers and giant earth-moving machines are now clearing the boulders, breaking down the rocks and wasteland.

The first settlement will be inhabited this month by a group of former Nachal youth. They will be the principal workers in the early development of the region and the establishment of the other villages. On the stocks are plans for look-out posts, dining-room, library, kitchen, reservoir, living accommodation and other central buildings required in the maintenance of an isolated settlement point and development centre.

Then will come afforestation, pasturelands and fields; accommodation for 400 families; establishment of a fishing village, with tourism on the lake-shore.

WHY A BRITISH PROJECT? The Anglo-Jewish community has been allocated Korazin as its special project because of the long tradition in this country of adopting regional schemes in Israel with which the entire community can be identified. We participated in the creation of the new development area of Lachish, with the great forest of Independence planted there, and we have our stake in the Huleh drainage operations, in the clearance and settlement of the Adullam region and in Biranit.

At Korazin, we continue in this classic pattern. We have one year in which to raise half a million pounds that will put roads, forests and fields in Korazin and so make the region habitable for old and new settlers.

JPA - JNF NEWS

MAKING THE MOST OF CONFERENCE

What are conferences for? To create publicity? To have a party? To meet old friends? To re-charge the batteries?

The J.N.F. administrative committee have no doubt about the real answer. It is to get the hundreds of delegates talking, criticising, bring new ideas. For this reason the crucial day of this week-end's conference will be on Sunday. Both the morning and afternoon sessions are designed to give every participant an opportunity to give his views on the following year's work.

Most valuable of all are the conference special committees in the morning. Here the groups will be smaller, the discussion technical, the inspiration taken as read. These groups will have two and a half hours each to get down to basic problems and crystallise ideas on how to raise more money in the coming year, how to get more workers and how to re-activate dormant areas.

There are no less than six such committees and every delegate has been attached to one of them. The crucial committee on Finance will have **Michael Sacher** as its chairman and every aspect of the economics of fund-raising, from the thorny subject of expenses to the development of Bequest work, will be ventilated.

Eric Raffles will be taking the Chair

at the Organisation and Development committee, whose agenda has been devised to provide a thorough discussion on the reasons why some cities do well and others badly, and whether the subject of recruitment should not have its own special time allocated in the J.N.F. calendar for a national campaign.

At the Functions session, both **S. J. Birn** and **E. R. T. Shaerf** will be taking the Chair, for this, quite naturally, is the activity which absorbs a very large part of Commissions' time. Mr. Shaerf was recently seconded to new executive responsibility in the J.N.F.'s Functions Department, and he has already proved himself an officer of enterprise.

The aspect of J.N.F. which seems to require most scrutiny is in the field of the traditional activities of Trees, Boxes and Golden Book. Here **Bernard Maisel** will be responsible for a session in which delegates are bound to look with concern at media which are not receiving the support they deserve. And here an effort will be made to reinforce the contact between Commissions and synagogue Boards of Management.

A representative from Liverpool, **Sol Davis**, will preside at the session dealing with Tourism, Publicity and Information. It is hoped that here a considerable amount of time will be devoted to the

stimulating of tourism to Israel, particularly in the light of our experience that a personal visit is the most effective means of conversion to the J.N.F. cause.

Delegates within the Youth and Education committee are undoubtedly already converted. Their job will be to persuade the rest of the movement of the significance of education, and in this they will have that dynamic advocate, **Dr. I. Levy**, as their chairman.

BRIDGE IN 1962

Plans for the fourth national bridge tournament were inaugurated at a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Rosser Chinn last week. There, district representatives heard about the coming year's plans from **Alf Rosenberg** and **Louis Tarlo**, who will once more lead the tournament. Mrs. **Rixi Markus** and Mrs. **Tarlo** will be responsible for the ladies section.

The J.N.F. president thanked all contenders and committee for raising £2,000 as a result of last year's bridge tournament, but hoped that the coming year's results would be substantially increased.

Several local meetings have so far been arranged, while a new participant is North-East London, with **Dr. J. Stern** as local chairman.

Congratulations were extended to Mrs. **Tarlo** and Mrs. **Markus** for leading the British team to victory in the recent European Championships.

A BRIEFING FOR BOX HOLDERS

A large meeting of Blue Box holders held recently at the **Marcus Samuel Hall** at the New Synagogue in Egerton Road and arranged by the Stamford Hill J.N.F. Commission heard **S. J. Birn**, joint treasurer of the Fund, speak of the significance of land reclamation activity at a time when Israel's immigration graph has taken a sudden upward turn.

Mr. **Birn** pointed out that their work depended directly on the income received from the Blue Box, and consequently he was delighted to see so many local residents at the meeting. Their continued support was absolutely essential with the concentration of J.N.F. technicians, machinery and labour in the new development areas. An appeal for the **Barmitzvah forest** took place.

The reception, at which **B. Gohelf** took the Chair, included a showing of two Israeli films, and the vote of thanks was proposed by **Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman**.



Among the ruins of the ancient Synagogue which gives Korazin its name.

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BALFOUR BALL GUESTS HEAR LORD STONHAM

AND SUBSCRIBE £16,000 TO FUND FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT

This year's Balfour Ball, organised annually by the Paramount Aid Society to commemorate the famous Declaration of November, 1917, heard a statement on immigration in general by a man with a close personal interest in the subject. This was Lord Stonham, a descendant of the Huguenots who came to the East End of London 300 years ago, and who was himself born in Spitalfields.

National character: "I do not take a very happy view of our Government's intention to restrict immigration to this country from overseas," he said. "We shall live to regret this, just as history will assess Israel in the light of her policy of allowing free immigration to all who wish to go there. This explains my keen interest in Israel today." Lord Stonham contended that Britain's ever-open door for a thousand years was the major reason for the British character and achievement—something, he thought, that had its value to the world as a whole. This would prove the case in Israel. He had read of the decision to accept the thousand members of the Indian Bnei Israel community fully into the Jewish life of Israel, and he believed that it was the welding of all these varied ele-

ments into a working, dynamic nation which had made Israel what it was today.

Adopting a comparison from Southern Africa, Lord Stonham described the Jews of the world as "Uitlanders," who have been privileged to play an essential part in the up-building of the homeland.

The Paramount Aid Society had been in the forefront of such endeavour. The group had been formed in the year of the establishment of the State and their efforts were reflected in such undertakings as the restoration of Lachish, the draining of the Huleh marshland, the development of the Jerusalem Corridor into a lifeline to Israel's capital. But, while only one-fifth of Israel was at present fully cultivated, it would be a betrayal of the Jewish destiny if people such as he was addressing that evening were to slacken their efforts at this point. While a million people had entered the State, there were still another million who would like to come.

Auction: This was the lead-in which brought Rosser Chinn to his feet and the opening of an auction for which this annual event is justly famed. The president of the Jewish National Fund and his committee colleagues had prepared the



Committee officers Berman, Chinn, Delman and Littman.

ground well, so that for half an hour or so, a continuous flow of gifts was passed from the top table to the dinner guests in exchange for some £12,000. Altogether, the Ball realised £16,000.

Mr. Chinn saved his voice for the business part of the proceedings, but he did make the point that this year's immigration to Israel had swollen into a flood. He was delighted, he said, to see among the gathering so many generous contributors to the Jewish cause who came again and again to the Balfour Ball in the knowledge that they would be taxed heavily for the privilege.

To conclude, Samuel Stewart, who with his wife had acted as host for the evening, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and Lord Stonham in which he said: "The Paramount Aid Society is in many respects a strange body, with few formal meetings and no minutes taken, but it gets on with the job." For this they had to thank a man who, despite his onerous duties as the president of the J.N.F. as a whole, retained so active an interest in their group. And, he concluded, the gathering owed a particular debt to Mrs. Chinn, the inspiration behind all her husband's achievements.

SOUTHPORT TEAM

At a recent meeting of the Southport Younger J.N.F. Commission, the following were elected to the executive for the coming year:

Joint chairmen, J. Green, M. Pollick; secretary, Miss J. Gordon; assistant secretary, S. Cohen; treasurer, A. Spieler; joint functions officers, M. Goldman, R. Goldman; publicity, S. Morrell; executive members, J. Cassell, J. Myers.



Receiving guests: Mrs. Chinn, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Lord and Lady Stonham.

J P A - J N F NEWS

SOUTHGATE SOCIAL

Guest speaker Ephraim Evron, Counsellor to the Israel Embassy, gave a lively talk on current affairs in Israel at a recent social evening arranged by the Southgate and Cockfosters Jewish National Fund Commission.

Thanking the speaker for his instructive and stimulating address, J.N.F. executive director H. J. Osterley appealed to the gathering for greater support for the Fund's work in Israel.

There was a programme of films, and the enrolment of a number of new members took place during the course of the evening, over which M. Tillkoff presided. This augurs well for the future activities of this Commission.

The following have been elected to office: Hon. president, Rabbi R. W. Cymberg; chairman, M. Tillkoff; vice-chairman, A. Elvey; joint treasurers, W. I. Massil, D. Lawrence; functions chairman, A. Vickers; box chairman, I. Coren.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON: Mrs. L. Klang, 9 Rutland Road, E.9, £6.16.0. Miss I. Kraus, 25 Grendon House, Shore Place, E.9, £4.0.0. Mr. B. Konicky, 39 Trelawney Estate, Paragon Road, E.9, £2.17.2. Mr. J. Bloom, 37 Swingfield House, Templecomb Road, E.9, £2.1.0. Messrs. Shimenman Bros., 11-20 Tudor Grove, E.9, £2.0.0.

N. LONDON: Mr. Sidney Cohen, Flat 9, Crescent Court, Crescent Road, N.8, £7.16.0. Mr. and Mrs. C. Simons, 56 Friars Walk, N.14, £7.0.7. Mrs. Cooper, 36 Priory Road, N.8, £7.0.0. Mr. M. H. Blackstein, 425 West Green Road, N.15, £4.16.6. Mr. W. Shrubel, 101 Lealand Road, South Tottenham, N.15, £4.7.0. Mrs. S. Murray, 139 Kyverdale Road, N.16, £4.4.0. Mr. List, 229 Alexandra Park Road, N.22, £3.6.6. Mrs. Birnbaum, 174 Kyverdale Road, N.22, £3.0.0. Mrs. Cohen, 73 Forburg Road, N.16, £2.18.0. Mr. S. Cohen, 32 Oldhill Street, N.16, £2.14.6. Mr. B. Cohen, 286 Amhurst Road, N.16, £2.13.0. Mr. I. Tenzer, 33 Chardmore Road, N.16, £2.2.0. Mr. Lewis, 127a Stoke Newington Road, N.16, £2.1.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mrs. L. B. Sigler, 49b Elsworth Road, N.W.3, £4.12.3. Mr. Lunn, 73 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £3.10.0. Mr. Kanel, 46 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £3.1.5. Mr. and Mrs. S. Child, 176 Holders Hill Road, N.W.7, £2.18.0. Mrs. Schwabner, 77 Gilling Court, Belsize Grove, N.W.3, £2.17.6. Mr. A. Harris, 19 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.12.0. Mr. Rodin, 3 Thornfield Avenue, N.W.7, £2.8.0. Mr. Wiseman, 1 Bittacy Rise, Mill Hill, N.W.7, £2.5.0. Mrs. A. Bernstein, 43 Uphall Grove, N.W.7, £2.4.0. Mrs. C. Nathan, 584 Watford Way, N.W.7, £2.0.6. Mr. and Mrs. R. Hahn, 55 Gilling Court, Belsize Grove, N.W.3, £2.0.6. Mrs. Blumenthal, 5 Eton Garages, off Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Kremtitzer, 22 Tudor Close, N.W.3, £2.0.0.

S.W. LONDON: Mrs. M. Lewis, 24 Blackstone House, S.W.1, £4.10.1. Mr. Sack, 34 Blairderry Road, S.W.2, £2.5.0. Mr. Vignani, 47 Effra Road, S.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Cooper, 9 Streteigh Court, Streatham High Road, S.W.16, £2.0.0. Mr. Roslyn, 97 The High, Streatham, S.W.16, £2.0.0.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. and Mrs. Rotholz, 48 Northolme Gardens, Edgware, £8.0.0. Mrs. Conway, 46 Stonehall Avenue, Ilford, £4.7.6. Mr. L. Gail, 164 Beverley Drive, Edgware, £3.2.2. Mr. L. Bagel, 9 Royston Gardens, Ilford, £2.5.0. Mr. Stern, 156 Eastern Avenue, Ilford, £2.0.0.

COLCHESTER: Mrs. Glasman, 25 St. Andrew's Avenue, £1.9.6.

GLASGOW: Dr. F. D. Cohn, 21 Queen Mary Avenue, S.2, £3.0.0. Mrs. I. Plotkin, 2 Maybank Street, S.2, £2.4.0.

STOCKTON-ON-TEES: Mr. Louis Cohen, 43 Grosvenor Road, £2.4.0. Mr. Silverman, Washington Hotel, £2.0.0.

TREES FOR SAMMY DAVIS

A certificate for 100 trees in the Barmitzvah Forest was presented to Sammy Davis Jnr. at a reception held recently at the Midland Hotel, Manchester, by Basil Suffrin, chairman of one of this city's J.N.F. committees, the Lancastrians.

Mr. Davis, star of some recent J.N.F. functions, declared that since his conversion to Judaism, it was one of his greatest wishes to visit Israel and see for himself the work undertaken by the Jewish National Fund.

ELECTION TIME

Election to J.N.F. executive positions took place recently in the Dublin senior body and the Key Committee, the Younger Commission for Southend and Westcliff.

Dublin: President, Prof. L. Abrahamson; chairman, H. A. Leon; joint vice-chairmen, L. O. Sher, L. Watson; treasurer, H. S. Elliott; secretary, Mrs. M. Green; box officer and Younger Commission liaison, J. White; tree officer, S. Cole; London vice-presidents, H. A. Leon, H. Simmons, M. Green.

Key Committee: Joint chairmen, Barry Brent, Bruce Franks; joint vice-chairmen,

Del Bond, Barry Lipman; treasurer, Michael Jonas; secretary, Susan Silver; functions chairman, Audrey Herman; functions vice-chairman, Gail Lewis; functions secretary, Wendy Babot.

FOOTBALL FUN

A novel function in the programme of the Younger J.N.F. Commissions is a Football Match to be arranged by the Junior Blue and White committee, between Show Biz XI and Jimmy Hill's International XI on Sunday, November 12.

The match will be at Finchley Football Ground, Summers Lane, N.12, and kick-off is at 2.45 p.m. Football and J.N.F. fans should contact Cynthia Lester, 66 St. Georges Road, N.W.11 or Head Office.

EAST END THEATRE

The East London J.N.F. Commission are planning a Gala Performance of a Yiddish Play at the Grand Palais, Commercial Road, on Saturday, November 18. Tickets are obtainable from M. Dove, 56 Turner Street, E.1. (BIS 3643), Rev. S. Camissar, 32 Firsby Road, N.16 (STA 5111), J. Weisz, 89 Stanhope Avenue, N.3. (FIN 0612).

THE MONARCH SOCIETY

present a

GALA PERFORMANCE

of

"CHICKEN SOUP WITH BARLEY"

by ARNOLD WESKER

Performed by the CAMEO PLAYERS

Sunday, November 19
7.30 p.m.
Twentieth Century Theatre
291 Westbourne Grove,
London, W.11

Tickets at 10/6 from:
Alan Kyiet,
20 Holt Road,
Wembley, Middlesex
ARNold 4205

DOCTORS AND DENTISTS J.P.A. COMMITTEE

announce a

CHANUKAH RECEPTION AND FILM SHOW

on

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 9, at 8 p.m.

at the

Florence Michaels Hall, St. John's Wood Synagogue

37/41 Grove End Road, N.W.8

In the Chair: Miss M. E. LANDAU, F.R.C.S.

Tickets, 30/- (including refreshments, buffet), from S. Romer, Organising Secretary, 77 Gt. Russell St., W.C.1. (MUS. 3815)

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